THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

No 49, Vol. 1. NEW WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1862. Price 1s. or 25 cts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICANISMS.—The words and phrases which are really the most interesting, and which may with most propriety be classed as genuine Americanisms, are those which bear in their origin the impress of a new country—which come to us with all the racy flavor of the backwoods and the prairie, the settler's log-hut, and the free hunter life. These are not slang, however much they may seem to resemble it. They are the lawful coinage of a new world, expressive of new combinations and new wants. Like many words and phrases in the "old country," they carry a little history in themselves. A "corduroy" road could exist nowhere but in a forest clearing. In no other country could a traveller strike a "bee line." It may sound like a strange inversion of meaning at first to find that to 'save' means to "kill"—"I've *shot* three men," says a notorious Western duellist (*Judge* W—, of Texas), "and two of them I *saved*"—until we remember that to the hunter, whose subsistence might depend upon his rifle, every wounded animal that escaped was a shot wasted. Western talk is full of these metaphors, always with a touch of the picturesque even in their most ludicrous adaptations. If a man changes his quarters, he is said to "pull up stakes," or to "make"—phrases which are in themselves yield reminiscences of a nomad life amid the pathless wildernesses of a new country. To move off in a hurry is to "wake snakes"—a highly probable result in a country where a traveller about to start in the morning is pleasantly informed by the landlord that "there's a *smart sprinkle* of rattlesnakes on Red Run, and a powerful nice day to sun themselves." If a fair lady loses her temper, or if she breaks a tender promise, she is said to "fly off the handle," like a faithless axe—as serious a disappointment as a lost love to many a settler. This appears to be a favorite metaphor, for we have it otherwise applied in a New York paper where a poor man is announced as having succeeded to a fortune from a distant relative, "who *went off the handle* in England rather unexpectedly." If there seem a little affectation of demureness on the lady's part, she is said to be "playing possum," that animal having a trick of feigning death, and so cheating the dogs. If a gentleman gets into difficulties he is said to be "up a tree"—that being the uncomfortable position in which the racoon or opossum sometimes finds himself, with his enemies looking out for him at the bottom.

FRENCH MILITARY ELOQUENCE.—The Military Tribunal sitting at Paris tried, two days since, a soldier named Leclercq, a native of Amiens, on a charge of desertion. The prisoner entered the army as a substitute in 1850, and his period of service would consequently expire at the end of 1857; in 1852, however, he was condemned to two years' imprisonment for selling part of his equipment, but was liberated some months before the expiration of that term. As the time passed in prison was not to count as military service, his definitive liberation from the army was consequently postponed till April, 1859. In 1856, however, he obtained a furlough for six months, which was subsequently prolonged to the 31st of December, 1857, when he would have been free but for the imprisonment he had undergone. As the prisoner did not return to his regiment at the beginning of 1858, he was denounced as a deserter, and a warrant was issued for his apprehension. Meanwhile he had married and settled at Argentan (Orne), and the gendarmery there never suspected he was a deserter, since his papers showed that he entered the service in 1850, more than seven years before; nor did they become aware of the fact till July last, when he was arrested, being then the father of three children. The prisoner in his defence declared that he had acted throughout in good faith. As the counsel who had been selected to defend him was unavoidably absent when the trial came on, the Court permitted Corporal Saverot, of the 19th Regiment, who was well acquainted with the facts of the case, to undertake the prisoner's defence, to which he consented, and addressed the tribunal as follows:—"Gentlemen, I am no lawyer, but only an humble corporal. I will, however, state what I think of the prisoner. Some would dwell upon the fact that he is the father of three children; but I will only say that the prisoner, not knowing how to read, was unable to judge for himself as to the value of his papers. Others told him he was free, and he believed them. Then, having fallen in love, he married and settled in life. In the service he could not even have become a corporal; he wished to have children; he has them, and he finds the position of a husband and father more agreeable than that of a soldier. That is the whole matter. Under these circumstances Leclercq comes to you and says,—'I really thought I was free, otherwise I should have returned to my regiment.' You may believe his words; therefore restore him to his children." The Tribunal, after a short deliberation, acquitted the prisoner, and the President gave orders for his immediate release.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S FIST.—At Rouen, a few days back, two journeymen blacksmiths, named Bucher and Ragley, the former a German and the latter an Englishman, went into a public house to drink, and after a while got into a discussion about the superiority of their respective countries; in the course of which the German derided England for producing no wine, and the Englishman was excessively bitter on the Germans for eating sourkrout. At length the disputants came to blows, and the adversaries were soon lying on the ground, the German by a terrific blow from the Englishman's fist, and the Englishman from three stabs of the German's knife. For this "cutting and wounding" the German was on Monday brought to trial before the Tribunal of Correctional Police. "How could you use a knife," asked the President, "against a man who has no arms?" "No arms!" replied the accused; "why, an Englishman's fist is like a club—a blow from it knocks you down at once! If I had not used my knife he would have finished me." The Tribunal condemned the man to six months' imprisonment.

GOOD ON BOTH SIDES.—A millionaire of Paris wrote to Scribe:—"My dear Sir,—I have a great desire to be associated with you in some dramatic composition. Will you do me the favor to write a comedy, and to permit me to add to it a few lines of my own? I will then have it produced in the most costly and splendid style upon the stage, at my own expense, and we will share the glory!" To which Scribe answers: "My dear Sir,—I must decline your flattering proposal, because religion teaches me it is not proper that a horse and an ass should be yoked together." To which the millionaire replies:—"Sir,—I have received your impertinent epistle. By what authority do you call me a horse?"

Victoria Advertisements.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

EX PRINCE OF THE SEAS.

A choice assortment of the

Finest French Liqueurs,

Consisting in part of

EAU D'OR, PARFAIT AMOUR,
CURACOA, KUMMEL,
ANNISETTE, CREME DE NOYAU.

For Sale by

HENRY NATHAN.

Ex "Prince of the Seas,"

AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALS.

HENRY NATHAN,

9 WHARF STREET, VICTORIA,

OFFERS FOR SALE

BLANKETS, 2 1-2 and 3 points.

CLOTHING—Velvet coats, fine black cloth frock coats, doeskin, cheviot, and flannel suits, ribbed doeskin pants, tweed coats and pants, shooting coats, reefing jackets, Milton coats, &c., heavy sealskin, cloth and overshirts, felt, oilskin hats, cloth caps, &c., black mauve and fancy silk neck-ties, woolen neck-ties and comforters.

UMBRELLAS—Various qualities and descriptions.

PLATED WARE—Soup and sauce ladles, table and dessert forks and spoons, tea, mustard and salt spoons, &c.

WHITE LEAD—28-lb. and 56-lb. tins.

DRAPERY—Ladies' fancy dresses, linseys, plaids, prints, ginghams, black silks, alpacas, coburgs, skirts, flannels, stays, gray and white sheeting, cotton ticks, &c.

Wine and Beer Corks, Chamois Skins, Tents, Bright Varnish, &c.

OILMAN'S STORES—Pickles, pints and qrts, various brands, Worcestershire and other sauces, mustard, American and English pie-fruits, oysters, biscuits, &c.

Sheet Lead, Lead Pipes, Charcoal, Tin Plates, &c.

BRANDY—Martell's in bulk, rum, gin, whisky, juniper cordial, port, sherry, and liqueurs of various kinds.

HENRY NATHAN,
ja2 tf No. 9, Wharf street.

James Wilcox,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

ROYAL HOTEL,

Wharf Street, Victoria, V. I.,

WISHES to inform the public of British Columbia, that to his superior accommodations for Lodging he has just added a first-rate

RESTAURANT,

to which he calls the attention of the Travelling Public. Guests entertained at the following reduced prices:

BOARD, BY THE WEEK, - - - $6 00
BOARD AND LODGING, DO., - - - 8 00

JAMES WILCOX,
oc3 3m Royal Hotel, Victoria, V. I.

Aux Français!!

JULES RUEFF, NEG'T,

Rue Wharf, Victoria, V. I.,

COMMISSIONAIRE en Marchandises, se charge de tout espece de transactions entre Victoria, les mines, et San Francisco!

Veuillez envoyer vos commandes! oc3 3m

CHARLES F ROBBINS,

IMPORTER AND DEALER in Type, Presses, Printing Material, Inks, Card stock, &c., Nos. 111 and 113 Clay street, San Francisco. ap18 1y

Victoria Advertisements.

Furniture! Furniture!!

BY LATE ARRIVALS, the undersigned have received additions to their hitherto well-assorted stock of Furniture, and now offer

Painted Sets—10 pieces;
Extension Tables—8 and 10 feet long;
Centre Tables—serpentine, and round tops, assorted sizes;
Card Tables—harp and square pillars;
Common Tables—2½, 3 and 3½ long;
Bedsteads—Mahogany, French, Cottage, double and single;
Lounges—spring seats, in damask and leather covers;
Sofas—spring seats, hair cloth with round and pil low ends;
Desks—with full and door fronts;
Cheffoniers—walnut and mahogany, carved front, shelves, and fret work;
Bureaus—one-half marble top, scroll, and painted pine, four and six drawers;
What-nots—walnut and mahogany, 5 and 6 shelves;
Mirrors—in gilt and mahogany frames, assorted sizes, for parlors, chambers, and saloons;
Children's Cribs and Cradles—Also high and low chairs, assorted sizes;
Chairs—mahogany, haircloth, spring seats, cane and wood seat, office, oak, dining Grecian cane, heavy bar-room, and common wood seat;
Rockers—spring seats, mahogany and cane seats and backs, sewing and arm;
Sinks—washstands, chair cushions, coverlets, towel racks, willow cribs, &c.

—ALSO—

BEDDING.

Pulu, curled hair, moss, wool, and straw mattresses, best feather pillows, all sizes; in the manufacture of which we use only the best materials, and guarantee all our work. PIERCE & SEYMOUR.
Broad-street, between Yates and View streets.
no21-tc Victoria, V. I.

LADIES' COLLEGE,

Victoria, Vancouver Island.

VISITOR—The Lord Bishop of British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

Lady Superintendent, - - Mrs. Woods.
Ladies Assistants, - - Miss Penrice. Miss A. Penrice.

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION comprises Religious and Moral training, English, in all its branches, Modern Languages, Music, Singing, Drawing, Painting, etc., etc.

TERMS.—Under 10 years of age, $5 per month.
From 10 to 15 " " $6 "
Above 15 " " $10 "

The only Extras are—
(1) Modern Languages,
(2) Music and Singing,
(3) Drawing and Painting, } $2 per month each.

For prospectuses and further particulars, apply to Mrs. Woods, Lady Superintendent. au22

Collegiate School for Boys,

Victoria, Vancouver Island.

VISITOR—The Lord Bishop of British Columbia.

Principal—The Rev. Charles T. Woods, M. A.
Vice-Principal—The Rev. O. Glover, M. A., Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge.
Professor of Modern Languages and Drawing—Mr. E. Mallandaine.

THIS SCHOOL is conducted upon the plan of the Grammar Schools of England, and designed to qualify for the Learned Professions, Commercial and Mercantile pursuits, and for the Universities.

In addition to sound religious instruction, the course of education comprises:

A thoroughly sound English Education.
Arithmetic, Penmanship, Mathematics, and Book-keeping.
Modern Languages—French, German, and Spanish.
Hebrew, Greek, and Latin.
Elements of Natural Philosophy.
Drawing—Including Landscape, Figure, and Line Drawing, with the principles of Architecture and Design.

Boys will be admitted from the age of seven years and upwards.

TERMS:

From seven to twelve years, $5,
" twelve to sixteen " $6, } per month.
" sixteen and upwards $8,

Payable in advance. A reduction will be made in favor of families sending more boys than one.

There will be two Vacations in the year.

For prospectuses, terms for boarders, or any further particulars, apply to the Rev. Charles T. Woods, M. A., Principal. au22

HIBBEN & CARSWELL,

Booksellers and Stationers,

RECEIVE additions by nearly every steamer to their present large stock of Books, embracing most of the Modern and Ancient authors in Poetry and Fiction, Mechanics, Agriculture, History, Biography, Religion, Law, Medicine, Sciences, Music, etc., etc.

—ALSO—

STAPLE AND FANCY STATIONERY,

consisting of

Blank Work, in great variety, Writing Papers and Materials, Printers' Stationery and Wrapping paper, Letter, Note, and Official Envelopes, Music and Music Paper, Drawing Books, and Instruments,

GOLD PENS AND POCKET CUTLERY,

STATIONERS' HALL,

40, YATES STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.
Feb. 13.

Victoria Advertisements.

S MARTIN, Victoria.] [A. MARTIN, San Francisco.

MARTIN BROTHERS,

Wholesale Grocers,

—AND—

PROVISION DEALERS,

Have removed to Wilcox's Fire-proof Brick Store, formerly occupied by Koshland & Brother,

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.,

KEEP constantly on hand, ex recent arrivals, a large assortment of Goods in their line, selected with particular reference to Vancouver Island and British Columbia trade.

Now landing, ex Bark Glympse,—
50 kegs East Boston Syrup,
10 cases new Cheese, (E. W. Linsley & Co.,)
50 chests Black Tea,
20 firkins Butter,
20 boxes Raisins,
50 half bbls Porky
20 bbls Brine Hams,
15 cases Bacon,
25 half bbls Dried Apples,
10 bbls Vinegar,
30 kits Mackerel.

—CASES GOODS—

100 cases Hunnewell Pepper,
100 cases Lewis Bros.'s Pepper Sauce,
25 cases Hunnewell Cassia,
10 cases Mustard (Hudson's, California,)
10 cases Allspice,
10 cases Ginger,
20 cases Sages,
10 cases Ground Nutmegs,
20 cases Lobsters, 2 lb tins,
10 cases do. 1 do.,
20 cases Roast Beef,
10 cases Chicken,
10 cases Green Corn,
10 cases Pie Fruits,
10 cases Fresh Peaches,
10 cases Fresh Tomatoes,
15 cases Tomato Ketchup (quarts,)
10 cases do do (pints,)
20 cases Starch, 1 lb Papers,
20 cases English Starch,
40 cases Blue, (5 lb boxes,)
56 cases Dyer's Soap,
25 doz. Buckets,
20 boxes Clothes Pins.

All goods warranted and sold at the lowest market rates. All orders promptly attended to.
je20 MARTIN BROS.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

Now opening at

Hibben & Carswell's

a splendid assortment of

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

comprising

A LARGER Number of Volumes, and upon a greater variety of subjects, than has ever yet appeared in this market.

Those interested are respectfully invited to call and feast their eyes to their heart's content—Gratis—at

STATIONERS' HALL,
Yates-street, Victoria, V. I.
mh7-tc

LANGLEY BRO'S.,

Importing Druggists,

YATES STREET,

VICTORIA, V. I.,

are constantly receiving

Drugs and Chemicals,
Patent Medicines,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints and Oils,
Window Glass, &c., &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Just received a large assortment of reliable Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, which they offer at moderate prices. mar1-tc

SELIM FRANKLIN & CO.,

Auctioneers and Land Agents,

YATES STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.

Town Lots for Sale in New Westminster and Victoria.
mar28

G. VIGNOLO,

Importer and Wholesale dealer in

GENERAL PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,

French Wines and Liquors, and Havana Segars,

Brick building, corner Yates and Wharf-streets,

Victoria, V. I. mh7-6m

THOMAS PATTRICK & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

WINES AND LIQUORS,

corner of Government and Johnson-streets,

VICTORIA, V. mh7-tc

DICKSON, CAMPBELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner of Wharf and Johnson streets,

VICTORIA, V. I.

H. N. DICKSON & Co., - - - London.
DICKSON, DEWOLF, & Co., - - San Francisco
m21-3m

New Advertisements.

GILMORE & LINTON,

TAILORS,

New Westminster, British Columbia.

THE Subscribers beg leave to announce to the inhabitants of New Westminster, and the upper country, that they have made arrangements to carry on the business of Tailoring, in all its branches, on Columbia street, next to the Printing Office, where they hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

Goods constantly received by every steamer.

They have also on hand an excellent assorted stock of French and English Cloths, Cassimeres, Fancy Doeskins, Fancy Vest Patterns of Silk Velvet, Plush, Corded Silk, Fancy Tweeds, Single-milled Cashmeres, etc., which will be made to order, in the most approved and best style, and at moderate prices for cash.

Repairing and Cleaning done at the shortest notice.

They have on hand a choice selection of custom-made Clothing, and parties desiring such will do well to give them a call, as necessary alterations will be made, in order to procure a good fit, free of charge.

All orders from the upper country will receive prompt attention.

GILMORE & LINTON.
New Westminster, May 1, 1861. m1

JOHNNY WHITELAW, LATE OF CAPT. PETERSON'S. } { FRANK REBADAUD, BONAPARTE.

The American House,

UPPER CROSSING BONAPARTE.

THE BEST ENGLISH AND FRENCH LIQUORS will be kept, and every possible exertion made, to give entire satisfaction to the miner, the packer, and the traveller.

Good Stabling

will also be provided, and feed for animals furnished.

WHITELAW & REBADAUD.
oc31 tf

THE ELDORADO HOTEL,

LYTTON,

Is kept by CAPT. PETERSON.

AT THE BAR YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND

LIQUORS AND CIGARS

of the best description, and in the RESTAURANT a bountiful table, supplied with

All the Luxuries of the Season.

☞ The BILLIARD SALOON is furnished with first class Tables, with marble beds and Phelan's composition cushions. oc31 tf

P. SMITH & CO.,

PACKERS,

—OVER THE—

Douglas and Lillooet Route,

Are still Packing and Forwarding Goods to

LILLOOET,

And are prepared to forward

250 TONS PER MONTH,

At Moderate Rates.

All Goods marked in our care will be received and forwarded without delay.

P. SMITH & CO.,
au8 Packers, Douglas and Lillooet, B. C.

SETH T. TILLEY,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

COLUMBIA-STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.

HAS on hand, and is receiving by every steamer, an assortment of

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN NOVELS,

Bound books of Poetry, Fiction, and Standard works, a large assortment of Bibles, Wesleyan Hymn Books, and English Prayer Books.

ALSO

a large assortment of Blank cards, Visiting cards and printer's blank foolscap, Letter paper of all descriptions, Note paper of every size and quality, a great variety of Blank Books, Memorandums, Pass and cargo books and diaries for 1861, and almost every article in the Book and Stationery line.

The latest Newspapers of the day are received from England and United States. They can also be obtained from almost any part of the world if required.

Arrangements are also made to get papers from Canada and other Eastern provinces by every mail. Any periodical published in Great Britain or America can be had by leaving an order at the Book store of

SETH T. TILLEY.
New Westminster, Feb, 12th 1861. 1m

PLANS OF NEW WESTMINSTER

AND

UP-RIVER TOWNS.

THE undersigned has just received a lot of the above plans for sale at the low price of 50 cents to $1 each. He will also have shortly Plans of the Suburban Lots around New Westminster.

These Plans can be sent by mail, postage paid, to any part of British Columbia, Vancouver Island, or California.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

S. T. TILLEY.
je13 tf

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

This journal is published every Thursday morning at the office, Columbia-street, New Westminster. Single copy, price 1s., or 25 cents. Terms per quarter, 10s., or $2.50; half-yearly, 18s., or $4.50, and yearly £1 10s., or $7.50.

☞ Copies of this paper can be had at the book store of Mr. S. T. Tilley, Columbia-street.

☞ Clergymen will be served with this Journal at one-half the above rates.

Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

All Advertisements for insertion in the British Columbian must be paid in advance. Those for longer periods than one month are required to be paid for each month in advance.

The *British Columbian* is the best advertising medium for British Columbia, and being the only newspaper published in the Colony, has a much larger circulation therein than any other. It will therefore be to the advantage of Commercial Houses in Victoria, Oregon and California, as well as British Columbia, to avail themselves of its columns.

All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY, JAN. 23.

ABSENTEE OFFICIALS.

We give below a copy of a dispatch from the Duke of Newcastle to Governor Douglas upon the above subject, and an extract from His Excellency's reply thereto:

"Sir,—Among the many difficulties with which the organization of Government in British Columbia has to contend I cannot but think that the presence and residence in that colony of the several officers who have been appointed by the Crown to conduct its affairs is indispensable.

I have not received any special report from yourself on this subject; but from such information as I collect from other sources (subject to your better knowledge as to its correctness,) it would appear that this essential duty is very much disregarded.

Being yourself Governor both of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, you have necessarily a divided duty to perform; but the unavoidable absence which this occasions on your part cannot dispense with the closer attention of other British Columbian functionaries to their duties.

It is stated that the Judge, the Colonial Secretary, his assistant, the Attorney-general, and the Treasurer, are all at present residing in Vancouver Island.

This state of things must be put an end to at once, and the gentlemen in question must be warned that they must repair with the least practicable delay to the scene of their duties, or, if they decline to do so, must at once resign their situations. I am aware that there may be difficulties in finding residences in a Colony just commencing its existence; but these difficulties must be overcome, as they would by this time have been overcome, had not the close neighborhood of the colony of Vancouver Island afforded so easy a means of absenting themselves for the time from their posts."

His Excellency replied as follows:

"Your Grace is well aware that I constantly require the Colonial Secretary to be with me, and the same remark applies to the Attorney-General.

With regard to the Treasurer, it is probably more for the convenience of the service and for the benefit of the Colony of British Columbia, that he should at present, and probably for some little time to come, reside at Victoria; but I beg your Grace will receive my assurance that so soon as I am satisfied that his stay here is detrimental to the public service, I will instantly require him to proceed to British Columbia.

I do not presume to enter more fully into particulars, for the opinion I have given accords with that already expressed by your Grace in previous dispatches, referring to the Colonial Secretary and to the Treasurer; and I doubt not your Grace will readily understand of what little assistance would the Attorney-General be unless he be near to me."

The tone of His Grace is emphatic and to the point. While he admits the right of the Governor to be at Victoria *part* of his time, being Governor of both Colonies, he extends no such privilege to the officials. The language is imperative—they *must* either at once take up their residence here, or resign! And he winds up by giving the parties concerned a very nice rub as to the temptation to luxuriate at Victoria, instead of facing the privations and hardships incident to a new settlement. The reply of His Excellency is evasive, and he reasons from false premises. He argues that because it is necessary to have the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney General near to him, therefore it is necessary to have them in Victoria. But from extracts given in last week's issue, as well as from the above reference to the same point, it will be seen that although the Governor's double duties would take him occasionally to Vancouver, yet he was supposed to *reside* in this Colony. His argument, therefore, as to the necessity of having these officials near to him would apply against their residence in Victoria: for altho' while his time is divided between the two Colonies, he cannot have these officers *constantly* with him; he would, if residing in this Colony as he ought, have them more permanently with him than by their permanent residence in the sister Colony. But the sum and substance of the whole matter is, that the Governor being determined to reside at Victoria, where his interests lie, finds it convenient to keep those officials round him, and by a series of *mis*representations about the difficulty of obtaining the necessary accommodation here, with a thousand-and-one excuses, succeeds in humbugging the "old folk at home." Colonel Moody, with a wife and large family, came at once to the scene of his labors, regardless of privations and difficulties ten times greater than would now have to be encountered. And we are not aware of a single instance where he or his lady complained of the privations they so heroically endured. Who, we would ask without intending any disrespect, is Governor Douglas, that he should be so very much more tender than the Colonel? One would suppose that after upwards of forty years roughing it, he should be the last man on the coast to shrink from such difficulties. But he does not shrink from encountering privations and difficulties, for the simple reason that they have no existence save in the *prolific* brain of such creatures as our ex-Attorney General. His own personal interests are in Victoria; and the interests of British Columbia are to him of a secondary character, and must therefore yield.

TONNAGE DUES AND TARIFF MONSTROSITIES.

The following is the body of the Proclamation imposing the Tonnage Dues:

"That the following monies and tolls shall be levied on all wares, goods, and merchandise, carried in British Columbia from the 1st of January 1860:—

Twelve shillings for every ton of wares, goods, and merchandise transported or taken from New Westminster to any place in British Columbia.

The said twelve shillings per ton shall be paid by the person proposing to take away or transport any wares, goods, or merchandise aforesaid to Her Majesty's Collector of Customs at New Westminster, before taking away or transporting any such wares, goods or merchandise from New Westminster aforesaid.

The ton aforesaid shall be calculated where the wares, goods, and merchandise are of a character generally estimated by admeasurement and in all other cases by weight.

Whenever any wares, goods, or merchandise shall be proposed to be carried or transported from New Westminster as aforesaid, by any common carrier, either by land or water, whether on his own account or on account of any other person, the tolls and monies aforesaid shall be levied on and payable by the common carrier aforesaid.

Any person wilfully evading or attempting to evade the payment of the same, shall be fined treble the amount of toll, or any sum not exceeding 100*l*., at the discretion of the magistrate.

Any penalty under this Act may be recovered and enforced before any magistrate in British Columbia in a summary way."

It would be difficult to conceive of a measure more absurd, or better calculated to disgust the settler. Just imagine the farmer who has settled upon land contiguous to this city being obliged to pay these Dues upon everything he requires. Lumber costs him high enough in all conscience by the time it is laid down, but to be mulcted in a further sum of six dollars on every thousand feet in the shape of Tonnage Dues, is out of all reason. Every time he makes a purchase, no matter how trifling, he is obliged to pass through all the "red-tape" process, and pay at the rate of $3 per ton, if it should only amount to a bit! And to refuse compliance with this outrage upon trade, is simply to render himself liable to a fine of $500, in a summary way before a Justice of the Peace! Is not this monstrous in the extreme? And yet Governor Douglas says, in reference to this same tax, in one of his despatches:

"The tax has not excited the smallest feeling of discontent even among the proprietors of steam vessels, who are acquainted with its object, and expect to derive many advantages from the improvement of the navigation."

If the steam-boat owners to whom he refers ever did entertain any such expectations, they have been rudely dispelled long ere this. What has become of the large amount collected under this head? Has it been applied towards the improvement of navigation? Let the flats on the Harrison, and the rocks on Emmery's and other Bars answer. Since 1859, $36,853 has been collected for improving navigation; and His Excellency says in his dispatch it has not excited the smallest feeling of discontent among steamboat men, because they are acquainted with its object, and expect to derive many advantages from the improvement of the navigation. Had the tax been honestly intended and faithfully applied to the ostensible object, and confined to goods going up country, no one would have complained. But when it is equally applicable to every dollar's worth of goods going out of New Westminster to a neighboring farm; and where, although the major portion of it is paid by the up-country trade, not a farthing's worth of improvement has been made in the navigation, complaint against the tax is natural, and general throughout the entire community.

The Tonnage Dues, like the Head money, have been collected under false pretences, ostensibly for a specific purpose, but never applied to that purpose.

Our Import duties are high enough on such things as the settler requires for an outfit—duty being charged upon even the agricultural implements he may bring into the Colony with him, while the Chinese are allowed to bring pack-loads free! But in addition to all this, to be compelled to pay a direct tax of three dollars per ton upon everything he takes out of the city, is a policy for which we think it would be difficult to find a parallel—a policy than which we cannot imagine anything better calculated to retard the settlement of the country, and drive from our shores the most valuable class of immigration. As we have said a thousand times, a commission composed of common-sense, practical business men could, in a few hours, so revise the Tariff as to encourage both commerce and agriculture, divest it of its numerous absurd and objectionable features, and that too with a result which would *increase*, instead of diminish the revenue.

Why does the Governor persist in retaining the Tariff in its present shape when he knows the great dissatisfaction it occasions? Who framed it, that, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, it must not be altered? We would venture to say that it bears not the impress of commercial knowledge upon its face. And if business men of ordinary capacity were consulted at all, it must have been parties interested in Victoria, who were willing to build up that town at the expense of our interests—men who were determined to force commerce out of its natural channel, to serve their personal ends. It was framed with a special view to maintain the supremacy of Victoria as the commercial emporium for the two colonies. Under its provisions our people supply themselves with all their furniture, stoves, &c., from Victoria direct, because they are admitted free, if for personal use. But if the merchant should import the same articles so as to retail them here, he must pay the regular duty! How admirably this plays into the hands of Victoria merchants. If there is to be a steamer built for the river trade, it must be done at Victoria; because there would be duty charged upon every part of the material if brought in here; but when built she can steam into our ample harbor without paying one cent to the revenue! If one of our steamers require repairs, it pays the owners to run her to Victoria in order to save the duty upon the necessary material. How beautifully all this is arranged to suit Victoria, and render this Colony tributory to her.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE RECENT COLD SPELL.

Now that the severe weather is past—we hope for the season—we would say a word about it. From all we have been able to learn from Indians and H.B.Co. servants, we have arrived at the conclusion that no such severe weather has ever before been experienced in this country. Some say that there was very much such a winter seven years ago, but not quite so cold. From all quarters we hear of man and beast falling victims to ruthless "Jack Frost;" and we fear time will unfold a tale of suffering and death. The lowest point the mercury has reached here is 16° below zero, and as that is not as cold as we have seen it in Canada by 22° its disasterous effects in this country can only be accounted for from the fact that this climate being so much milder generally, both man and beast can endure less cold than in Canada. The past season has taught us three things by which we would do well to profit—the necessity of having land communication with the upper country; the desirability of having the connection with our harbor at Burrard Inlet at once placed upon such a footing as its importance demands—to which we would call the attention of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works; and the importance of depending less upon Victoria for our supplies, and having within ourselves wherewith to supply all the wants of this Colony; or in other words making New Westminster the wholesale depot for British Columbia. We append the following items from Mr. Ballou, kindly handed to us by Mr. Frye of this city:

"The horses, mules and cattle on Sumas are all dying off. I think Davison will loose half, Hurt & Harris will loose half their mules, besides those of the Government Escort, in fact all the poor stock that was put out there. Several men, the Indians say, have perished in a storm, and one more now lies at Chilowhack, half dead.

Harrison river is froze over from mouth to rapids; Fraser is froze over from Chilowhack down, and from Harrison river up, God knows how far. The people of Douglas are sleighing on the Lake with four-horse sleighs. The Indians say that they never saw Harrison river froze over before. Bill Moore's raft is ashore; the Str. Maria is all right."

UNPRECEDENTED COLD!—TERRIBLE SUFFERING AND LOSS OF LIFE ON VANCOUVER ISLAND!

It appears that our neighbors across the Gulf have had a cold time of it. We fancied "Jack Frost" had spent his fury in this Colony, and might treat the Islanders somewhat more softly; but it would seem the contrary is the fact. The mercury fell as low as 17° below zero in Victoria, and the cold was much more intense in the country. The loss of stock is reported to be very great; and it is feared that many of the settlers in the interior must have fallen victims to the inclemency of the season. Ice was formed to such a thickness in the vicinity of Victoria as to induce people to store it away for summer use. The intensity of the cold may be imagined when we state that a considerable portion of Victoria harbor was frozen over, a circumstance which, it is understood from the Indians, has not taken place for years.

THE NEWS.

The most important, and at the same time the most melancholy, item of news received is without doubt the announcement of the death of the Consort of our beloved Queen. Coming to us as it does by telegraph, entirely unaccompanied by any details, some may be disposed to receive the sad announcement with considerable caution; and it is just possible it may turn out to be a false alarm—which may Heaven grant. On the receipt of the news the shipping in the harbor and the various public buildings in town hung their flags at half-mast.

The announcement that Slidell and Mason have been given up has taken most people by surprise, not so much from an impression that such would not be the result, as on account of precipitancy with which the the thing has been done. We see no good grounds for doubting the correctness of the statement, although the California journalists affect to discredit it. But, with them, the wish is probably father to the thought. The general feature of the war news is rather unimportant, considering the lapse of time it covers.

Jack Frost has been making sad havoc amongst toes and fingers during the recent cold spell. Quite a number of persons have learned to their sorrow that he carries with him his "biting" propensity even in this delightful climate. We have heard of a number who have suffered more or less from Jack's recent visit; the most serious case, however, is that of a Mr. Annandale, who, while out on a hunting excursion last week in the vicinity of Mud Bay, had his feet and hands severely frozen. As soon as the circumstance was made known to Col. Moody, R. E., he in the most prompt manner dispatched a relief party consisting of four of his men, accompanied by a Surgeon, who brought Mr. Annandale over on Friday and took him up to the R. E. Hospital, where we doubt not he will speedily recover under the efficient treatment he is sure to receive in that establishment. The handsome manner in which Colonel Moody waved the usual red-tapeism of military rule, not only in sending the party to the rescue, but in having the unfortunate man comfortably lodged in the Military Hospital, is deserving of great praise. In a new country like this it is well that the stiff formality and nice distinctions, less odious perhaps in old countries, should yield to stern necessity and plain common sense.

Deer Stalking.—Quite a number of deer have been killed in this neighborhood during the present winter. Mr. Colliston has been very fortunate with his rifle, having brought in quite a number. On Thursday last he killed two at one shot, one of which was a very large animal. Mr. Colliston is, we believe, an excellent shot—a regular "Nimrod."

Theatrical.—We have pleasure in announcing the arrival of Potter's Theatrical Company, who will occupy Mr. Scott's "Pioneer Theatre." This troupe includes a number of talented *artistes*, and we have every reason to believe will prove themselves worthy the liberal patronage of the community. The following ladies and gentlemen compose the company:—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Forbes, Miss Lawrence, Miss Russell, and Messrs. Potter, Mortimer, Ruby, Harrison, Lawrence, and Gaylor.

Query.—Why is a newspaper like a wife? Because every man should have one of his own.

Sad Accident.—Richard Bradley, a Teamster in the employ of Messrs. Coxon & Co., of Douglas, fell in descending Gibralter Hill, and was run over by the wagon. He was taken into Douglas and received every possible attention, but expired in great agony on the 2d inst. He was between 28 and 30 years of age, but from whence he came we have not learned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications, in order to insure insertion, must be brief, of public importance, and must be accompanied with the BONA FIDE *name of the author*

SABBATH DESECRATION.

To the Editor of the British Columbian.

Sir,—It was with no small degree of satisfaction that I read your article in the last issue of the *British Columbian* on the subject of the "Observance of the Sabbath." I am glad that you have deemed that subject of sufficient public importance to call forth the remarks you have made, and I entertain no doubt that the truly respectable and moral portion of the community, throughout the Colony will back you up in your very laudable effort to root out from amongst us the existence of a practice, or I should say certain practices, as offensive to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe as they are disgraceful to those who indulge therein, and dishonorable to those in authority who suffer them to go on unchecked. The open and unblushing manner in which the sanctity of the Sabbath is violated, and God's law in reference thereto trampled under foot, in this Christian Colony of British Columbia, by people professing to be actuated by the high and ennobling principles of Christianity, would put to the blush the veriest savages of Feejee, and shock the moral sensibilities of our own native tribes, whose minds have only received the first faint glimmer of gospel light. But, sir, while I most cordially approve of your remarks in the main, I must say that the compliment which you paid to the moral character of New Westminster was, if not uncalled for, quite undeserved. As I have had no opportunity personally to observe the extent to which Sabbath desecration is carried in the up-country towns, I cannot offer an opinion as to how far you may be justified in priding yourself, and congratulating your readers, on the very favorable comparison which New Westminster presents to them on this subject; but my impression is, that if the Almighty were to rain down fire and brimstone upon them, as he did in ancient time upon Sodom and Gomorrah, on account of their manifold transgressions, New Westminster would scarcely escape the general conflagration. It is undeniably true that "here there is much which *loudly* calls for the intervention of the civil authority." What more shameful and disgraceful scene could be presented to the view of a Christian community than is here presented every Sabbath day, in almost every Saloon in the place? Let a stranger pass through this city on a Sabbath afternoon or evening, and witness the hordes of Sabbath desecrators congregated around every Billiard-table, Bagatelle-board, and Card-table in town, openly and shamelessly setting at defiance the law both of God and man, without let or hindrance on the part of the constituted authorities, and what conclusion would he come to? Were he not aware of the fact, would he for one moment suppose that he was in a country owing allegiance to that nation which ranks first amongst the nations of earth in all that pertains to Christian faith and virtue? Surely not. And were he the father of a family, in quest of a suitable home for his children, think you he would choose to bring his offspring within the possible reach of such contaminating and God-defying influences? I think I may safely answer, *No!* That such a state of affairs should be allowed to exist, is a crying sin and shame to the authorities, from the highest to the lowest. Judge Brew some months ago made a feeble and contemptible attempt to put a stop to these Sabbath gambling establishments, but failed—evidently because he did not care two straws whether they continued open or shut; and after having made a faint show of authority, backed down again because Mr. Chief Justice Begbie and Mr. Attorney-General Cary gave it as their *legal* opinion that there was no law applicable to the case which could be enforced in this Colony. The opinion of these legal Solons to the contrary, I believe there *is* a statute law of England applicable to the case, and which would soon be enforced did the administrators of the law in this Colony only entertain a proper conception of the duties devolving upon them. In Vancouver Island a respectful observance of the Sabbath is strictly enforced, and the authority under which the magistrates there act, is, I am told, an Imperial statute; and if such a statute *can* be enforced in Victoria, why can it *not* be enforced here? However, I am of the opinion that this subject needs only to be brought to the notice of His Excellency the Governor in a proper and respectful manner, and he will at once take such measures as will put a stop to any further indulgence in practices calculated to reflect so little credit upon himself as the Governor of a Christian Colony and the representative of a Christian Queen.

Yours truly,

Gama.

New Westminster, Jan. 20, 1862.

[What we said of New Westminster was by way of comparison with the towns above; and in that connection was quite correct. We have spent a Sabbath in Lillooet, Lytton, Yale and Hope, respectively, and can therefore speak from personal observation. We would not be understood to say that the Sabbath is properly observed in this city. Far from it. It is desecrated to an extent which is a disgrace to the authorities. It gave us very great pleasure, however, to observe the other day a notice posted on the front of a mercantile establishment in this city, announcing that "this store will positively be closed on Sundays." We predict a prosperous career for that firm.—Ed.]

To the Editor of the British Columbian.

Sir,—Yesterday (Sunday) a circumstance occurred which is worth recording. Nine fat beeves were driven on the ice from the mouth of the trail on the south side of the Fraser to New Westminster. These fat cattle were part of a drove which was brought from Oregon to Mud Bay by a party of enterprising Yankees. They were landed at Point Roberts after the ice had closed the Fraser, and brought across to Mud Bay, and from there by the trail (that I opened last season) to the river. This circumstance is the more worthy of notice for two reasons. The first is that Harris, who had the contract for supplying the Camp, was out of beef, and was obliged to get a supply from these Yankees, who invaded British soil with their fat cattle. And the other reason is, that at the time I first proposed to open a trail to Mud Bay, the people of New Westminster opposed it at a public meeting, and refused to vote for an appropriation for that purpose, and after I had succeeded in getting the contract for opening the trail, there was every possible effort made to stop me; and even Col. Moody himself was so far influenced by public opinion that he expressed very grave doubts as to his allowing me to go on with the work, because (forsooth) I had let part of it by contract. Now, see what has come to pass. Col. Moody and his soldiers, and the people of New Westminster, have been providentially saved by that trail that they so much opposed. It is to be hoped that those selfish creatures will learn wisdom from experience, and not be like Pharaoh when the plagues were stayed—harden their hearts—but that they will see the necessity of opening roads wherever the public convenience requires it, whether it is likely to enhance the value of their town lots or their farms, or not.

Yours,

James Kennedy.

Rampart, 20th January, 1862.

THE WAR.

TEN DAYS LATER NEWS.

DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT.

MASON AND SLIDELL RELEASED.

The steamer Emily Harris arrived on Tuesday, placing us in possession of California files up to the 4th instant, from which we take the following summary:

Quincy, Dec. 24.—Wm. Pickering, of Illinois, has been confirmed Governor of Washington Territory, and Rabert Haley, of California, Consul to Manzanillo.

Skirmishes occur almost daily on the Potomac. One occurred near Newmarket bridge on Saturday, in which 20 rebels were killed.

Lieut. Hard, of the 2d Maine Regiment, escaped from Charleston jail during the great fire. Col. Corcoran also escaped, but has not been heard from since.

The Arago has arrived off Cape Race. Gen. Scott is a passenger. He had an interview with Napoleon before leaving.

Quincy, Dec. 25.—By the steamer Persia, news comes of the death of Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria. He died suddenly of gastric fever.

Quincy, Dec. 26.—A deserter from the rebel lines near Centreville, says the rebel army has gone into winter quarters. It numbers 100,000. The rebels on the Lower Potomac, numbering 37,000, have also built winter huts.

The steamship Niagara, from Diverpool, arrived off Cape Race on Monday.

The Paris *Patrie* says it is asserted that France and the Great Powers have been consulted by Great Britain, and have expressed the opinion that the conduct of Com. Wilkes was a violation of international and neutral law.

Quincy, Dec. 27.—A field battery, 1,265 troops, and large ammunition stores, came over to Canada on the steamship Australia.——The British war steamer Cadmus has arrived off St. Thomas to protect vessels against another Trent affair.——The British press continues bitter towards the United States.——Prince Napoleon is using all his influence in favor of the Federal Government.

Quincy, Dec. 30.—Official communications passed between Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward on the 27th. The latter says Com. Wilkes acted on his own authority, and committed an error for which our Government is willing to make reparation. Mr. Seward concludes by saying that Mason and Slidell shall be given up, in order that the principles which the American Government has always contended for may be maintained, and he hopes England will adhere to the same policy hereafter.

A battle is expected at Bowling Green, Ky. Gen. Buell's advance of 60,000 men were there.

New York, Dec. 31.—The Etna, from Liverpool, December 18th, has arrived here.

The President's Message claimed great attention in England.

The *Times* devotes an article to the report of the U.S. Secretary of the Navy. It treats it with ridicule.

St. Louis, Dec. 28.—According to a rumor prevalent in Washington, the belligerent attitude of England towards the United States arose from the fact that dispatches by the Trent (which were not secured at the time of the capture of Mason and Slidell) tendered to England a Protectorate over the Southern Confederacy.

St. Louis, Dec. 29.—The Cabinet at Washington has given Mason and Slidell, the rebel Comissioners taken from the Trent, up to the British Government. Our Our Government has utterly disavowed the action of Com. Wilkes.

A conflict is impending near Bowling Green between the Federal forces under Gen. Buell, and the rebels under Gen. Johnson. The former are about 60,000 strong, and the latter number 50,000.

Later advices from Mexico state that Corwin, U.S. Minister, has made no treaty with the Government of that country.

Ex-President Miramon is at New York, on his way to Mexico from Europe.

St. Louis, Dec. 30.—On the 29th a battle took place in Boone county, Northern Northern Missouri, between the Federals and Rebels. The Federal troops numbering 400, under General Prentiss, attacked the rebels who numbered 900. Prentiss' forces killed and wounded 150 of the rebels, captured their horses and arms, and took 40 prisoners. It is thought that this signal defeat of the rebel forces will make an end of bridge burning in Missouri.

Quincy, Dec. 31—P. M.—The steamship Asia, with dates from Liverpool to the 21st December, arrived at Halifax to-day. She brought 500 troops. Warlike preparations [of England] continued unabated. The Adriatic and the Persia have arrived with troops. The Cleopatra and the Parma are looked for to-day.

The *Opinione Nationale*—the organ of Prince Napoleon—says that France has no enemy but England, and France should not weaken the United States.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 30.—Philip St. George Cook, recently appointed a Brigadier-General, committed suicide on Thursday last [26th of December.]

Commissary stores in Nashville, Tenn., were destroyed by fire on the 22d of December. Loss $1,000,000.

Quincy, Jan. 2.—The following additional European news came by the Ætna, which arrived at New York yesterday:

A telegram of the 20th Dec. from Berne, Switzerland, says that the Federal Council has received a circular addressed by the French Government to the European powers, declaring that the arrest of Mason and Slidell was contrary to the principles which are regarded as essential to the security of a neutral flag. The French Government deemed it necessary for the Cabinet at Washington to make concessions.

Halifax, Dec. 31.—Passengers by the Asia report that the blocking up Charleston harbor with stone is likely to lead to difficulties with the European powers.

The surrender of Mason and Slidell is not the whole of England's demands.

Paris correspondence generally says that if hostilities between England and America be not arrested they will become general.

Providence, Jan. 2.—The British steam gunboat Rinaldo left at 5 P. M. with Messrs. Mason and Slidell and suite on board.

Fortress Monroe, Jan. 1.—Three hundred and eighty four prisoners were exchanged for an equal number sent to Richmond last week. They are expected tomorrow.

Brigadier General Sigel has resigned his command at Sedalia. He is succeeded by Gen. Curtiss.

Lord Monck has arrived at Quebec, and took the oath of office as Governor General of Canada on the 28th of November.

Cricketers, Attention!!

A SPECIAL MEETING of the N. W. P. CRICKET CLUB, will be held at Scott's Club-Room on Friday evening, (to-morrow,) 24th instant, at 8 o'clock.

A full attendance of the members is requested.

R. DICKINSON,
Hon. Sec.

New Westminster, Jan. 21st, 1862. ja23

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New Westminster, 21st December, 1861.

IN ACCORDANCE with Section 85 of the "British Columbia Land Registry Act 1861," notice is hereby given that on and after the 22d day of January, A. D. 1862, Registrars are hereby authorized, empowered and directed, to charge and recover the following reduced fees in lieu of those provided by the said Act for similar services mentioned in the said Act, viz:

	Former Fees.	Reduced To.
For taking the acknowledgement or proof of any Instrument which may by law be registered, for each signature of a party, if more than one,	4s.	2s.
If only one signature,	8s.	4s.
(Including a certificate of acknowledgment of execution in both cases.)		
For registering any Instrument, for every Folio of one hundred words and figures therein, each and every figure to count as a word,	3s.	1s6d
(Fractions of a Folio to count as a Folio.)		
For making in the Indices the several entries of Instruments registered, required by law to be Indiced, for every such Instrument,	2s6d	2s.

ARTHUR T. BUSHBY,
Registrar General.

Duly sanctioned by me,
MATT. B. BEGBIE,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice.
New Westminster, 21st December, 1861. ja23

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, Mr. ALEX. MACKENZIE will manage and carry on my business in Victoria as Hardware Merchant.

JAMES BELL.
Victoria, V. I., Dec. 30th, 1861. ja23 3t

Municipal Notice.

To Contractors.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until Monday, the 27th instant, at noon, for chopping down all trees and underbrush on St. Andrew's Square, Douglas, Ellice, and Mary Streets, and the Queen's Avenue. The underbrush to be cut close to the ground, and all trees to be cut down at a height not exceeding four feet from the ground.

VALENTINE HALL,
Town Clerk.
New Westminster, January 20th, 1862. ja23 1t

A Rare Investment.

A Most Eligible Property for Sale at a GREAT SACRIFICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go to Cariboo in the Spring, offers for sale his Hotel stand, 16 miles from Douglas, known as the Half-way House, being half-way between Douglas and the Lake. Two Stage-coaches change horses every day, leaving eight horses always on the ground. There is a good log house 48 x 16 feet, divided into 4 rooms, and a kitchen, completely furnished with cooking aperatus: a Bar-room, with everything complete for carrying on the business; a large new Barn, and 2 Stables, capable of accomodating a large number of animals, with hog-pens, chichen houses, &c., &c., and sufficient good land under cultivation to supply the establishment with vegetables, hay, &c. For further information apply on the ground, or at the Office of the *British Columbian*, New Westminster, or to Mr. W. F. Herre, News Depot, Victoria.

JOHN GOWAN.
Half-way House, Jan. 1862. ja23 1m

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore carried on at Hope, B. C., by the undersigned, under the firm of SUTTON & HELMERING, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due by the said firm will be paid by WILLIAM H. SUTTON, who will continue the business, and who alone is authorized to collect all debts due to the firm.

W. H. SUTTON.
C. A. HELMERING.
Hope, B. C., December 31st, 1861. ja16 1m.

NEW WESTMINSTER Boarding House,

—BY—
WILLIAM CLARKSON,
On the corner of Mary and Columbia-streets,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Board per week,	$7 50
Board and Lodging, per week,	$9 to $10,
Single Meals,	75 cents,
Board and Lodging, per day,	$2 50.

d19

LUMBER.

CONSTANTLY on hand in the New Westminster Lumber Yard a large assortment of

Rough and Dressed Lumber,

—ALSO—

DOORS AND WINDOWS OF ALL SIZES.

Bills of Lumber cut on the shortest notice, and orders from the interior promptly attended to.

J. A. R. HOMER.
New Westminster, Feb. 12th 1861.

List of Unclaimed Letters

IN THE POST OFFICE, New Westminster, on the 1st January, 1862, and not previously advertised:

Allen, John	McDonald, Donald
Cox, M.	Oates, J.
Collins, S.	Power, Mrs.
Cameron, A.	Rive, M. E. 2
Ducorron, C.	Robinson, W.
Denham, —	Roe, M.
Dawson, J.	Russell, E.
Ebenwien, H.	Scott, —
Griffis, D.	Sweyd, T.
Hixon, F. J. 2	Scrimgeour, —
Hooper, George	Smith, W.
Herkimer, J. J.	Smith, J.
Johnson, T. P.	Tompkins, S. 2
Jones, John	Van Bramer, James
Kennedy, James	Watson, R.
Love, T.	Williams, T.
Lewis, R. W.	Williams, J.
Loung, W.	Whitford, J.
Marks, —	Worth, H. (care of Mr. Cormack.)
Maude, H. H.	
McCurdy, S.	

WARNER R. SPALDING, J. P.,
Postmaster of British Columbia.

Statement of the Revenue, Expenditure, and Liabilities of New Westminster, for the Municipal Year 1861 and 1862.

RECEIPTS.	2 PER CENT. GOV'T GRANT.	1 PER CENT. TAX UNAPPROPRIATED.
Government Grant in September,	£200 0 0	
Two per cent. tax on Assessed Property, valued at £42,923,	858 9 0	
One per cent. tax collected,		34 2 0
To collect when By-Law is confirmed,		395 2 6
Balance of last year's taxes to be collected,	64 15 8	
Grant assumed by promise of the Governor for Ellice Street Causeway,	150 0 0	
Do., by promise of the Governor for clearing Cemetery,	52 0 0	
Total amount,	£ 1325 4 8	

EXPENDITURE.		
John Wyllie & Co., on account of causewaying Ellice Street,	£ 75 0 0	
John Murray, balance of his contract on Douglas Street,	13 12 0	
W. Howison & Co., on account of clearing Agnes St. West,	15 0 0	
Hugh Sutherland, for clearing Cemetery,	52 0 0	
W. Howison & Co., on account of clearing Agnes St. East, part payment,	40 0 0	
John McLennan, balance of his contract on Columbia Street,	26 0 0	
Expense of Memorial to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,	6 0 0	
Clerk's salary to the 15th January, 1862,	83 6 8	
W. Howison & Co., on account of clearing Streets and Lanes in Wards 3 and 4,	20 0 0	
Daniel Kelso, for work done repairing Columbia St.,	25 9 0	
Amount of Expenditures,	£356 7 8	
LIABILITIES.		
Clearing the Streets and Lanes in Wards 2 and 3, G. W. Hodgkinson,	£135 0 0	
Repairing Culvert on Columbia Street,	3 0 0	
Repairing Bridges, N. E. and Spalding St.,	3 8 0	
Balance due Howison & Co. for clearing Agnes Street East,	20 3 0	
Balance due Howison & Co. for clearing Streets and Lanes in Wards 3 and 4,	86 16 0	
J. McLennan, grading Mary Street,	60 0 0	
Balance due on Ellice St. to Wyllie & Co.,	90 0 0	
John Robson, Printing,	32 2 0	
S. T. Tilley, Stationery,	5 5 6	
W. Armstrong, Candles,	3 16 5	
Salary of Clerk to the end of the year,	116 13 4	556 3 9
Balance for Improvements,		412 13 3
		£ 1325 4 8

To the Municipal Council.—The Finance Committee, according to instructions received, beg to hand in a Statement of probable Receipts, Expenditure, and Liabilities of the Council, which takes in everything except an amount due for the last Memorial to the Duke of Newcastle, full account for which has not yet been received, but will probably amount to about $25. The Statement will speak for itself. There is also an amount for $519 for contracts for private lots, as per memoranda, which contracts have been given out by the Council and are in course of completion, and will be recovered from the owners of said lots. The Finance Committee also draw attention to the printing account, and recommend some agreement to be made with the Editor of the "BRITISH COLUMBIAN" for future advertisements.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

H. HOLBROOK,
W. E. CORMACK.

New Westminster, 21st January, 1862.

New Advertisements.

HARDIE'S.

THE ABOVE RESTAURANT is now opened in the large and commodious Building belonging to Mr. Philip Hick, on the corner of

Columbia Street and Lytton Square,
NEW WESTMINSTER.

The Proprietors having secured the services of a first-class FRENCH COOK, are prepared to meet the wants of the public, and trust by devoting strict attention to the business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

An assortment of the best WINES and LIQUORS for table use, kept constantly at the Bar.

HARDIE & KIRKPATRICK.
New Westminster, Jan. 1, 1862. ja9 tf

☞ LOOK HERE. ☜

THE SUBSCRIBER in returning thanks to the public generally for past patronage, would respectfully announce that he is now prepared to receive his

Old Friends and Customers

at the New Store in Mr Philip Hicks' Building, corner of

Lytton Square and Columbia Street,
NEW WESTMINSTER,

where the business, in all its branches, will be carefully attended to. A new and select stock of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c.,

in addition to the present stock, is expected per the next Mail Steamer, when he trusts he will be able to suit the taste and fancy of all parties wishing to provide themselves with the useful and ornamental in his line.

no22 tf JOHN RAMAGE.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GIFT BOOKS

FOR

Christmas and New Year's,

and a large stock of

Bound Books, Novels, and Stationery.

—ALSO—

Diaries and Almanacs for 1862.

S. T. TILLEY.
New Westminster, Dec. 19, 1861. d19

LA HAUTIER & CO.'S HOTEL

—AND—

BILLIARD SALOON,

Lytton City, B. C.

THIS House is furnished in the best style, and a stock of excellent LIQUORS and CIGARS kept constantly on hand. The Billiard Tables are unsurpassed in the colony. The charges are moderate.

☞ Good Stabling, and Horses constantly on sale at low prices.

Lytton City, June 25, 1861. je27

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day sold to Mr. F. J. BARNARD all my interest in the business of "JEFFRAY'S FRASER RIVER EXPRESS," and solicit a continuance of the favors extended to me.

WILLIAM JEFFRAY.
December 1st, 1861.

HAVING purchased Mr. Jeffray's "*Fraser River Express*," I will continue the business thereunto connected, under the name of "Jeffray Express," and solicit a share of the Express business so cordially extended to Mr. Jeffray. Every effort will be made by me to give satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to my care.

Immediately on the arrival of the steamer at Yale, a messenger will be dispatched to Boston Bar and Lytton.

d5 F. J. BARNARD.

CAMERON'S Mansion House,

NEAR TO HARRIS'S WHARF,
NEW WESTMINSTER.

R. CAMERON takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he has removed his well known BOARDING HOUSE to that large and commodious building formerly occupied by Mrs. C. Lawless, and would state that as it is the LARGEST, he will spare neither pains nor expense to make it the BEST and CHEAPEST House in British Columbia.

Accommodation for 150 Boarders. Private Bed and Sitting Rooms for Families.

Two No. 1 BOWLING ALLEYS attached to the House for the use of its patrons.

Hunting Parties made up, with Indian Guides, and plenty sport guaranteed.

Branches of the above House on Antler and Lightning Creeks, Cariboo. d12 3m.

BONDED WAREHOUSE.

—:ooo:—
HENRY HOLBROOK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
LIVERPOOL WHARF,
NEW WESTMINSTER.

BONDED AND FREE STORAGE for 600 tons Goods. Every accommodation given to Goods landed on the Liverpool Wharf, for shipment up river.

A large assortment of Goods for sale at Victoria prices, with the duty added.

—:ooo:—

AGENT FOR THE

Colonial Life Assurance Company,
5 George Street, Edinburgh.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.

Full information will be given on application, and orders respectfully requested. ja9 tf

MILK.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his customers, and the public, that he will continue regularly to supply the city during the winter season with new milk of the best quality.

S. W. HERRING.
Herring's Ranche, 2nd Jan. 1862. t-c

New Advertisements.

New Westminster Dispensary.

B. F. MOSES & CO.,
Chemists and Apothecaries,
Columbia Street, New Westminster,

HAVE this day opened the above Store with an entire new stock of

Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery,
FANCY GOODS AND BRUSHES,

Together with an assortment of all articles usually

KEPT IN A

First-Class Retail Drug Store.

Mr. MOSES will give his personal attention to the Dispensing of Medicines and Compounding of Physicians' Prescriptions, and trusts his large experience in the business is a sufficient guarantee that all business entrusted to us will be "characterized by neatness, accuracy, and competent knowledge." Our prices will be

☞ EXTREMELY MODERATE. ☜

New Westminster, June 8, 1861. je13

British Columbia ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S STAGE LINE,

BETWEEN

Douglas and Lillooet.

—ooo—

THE STAGES WILL RUN REGULARLY to and from the above places with light goods and passengers, and connect with the lower river steamboats at Douglas. Apply to

T. M. LOOP, Lillooet,
OLIVER HARE, Douglas,
GEO. FRYE, New Westminster,
Or to STEWART, MELDRUM & CO.,
Victoria, V. I.

se26 tf

CARIBOO Coffee and Oyster Saloon.

THE SUBSCRIBER has commenced business next door to J. T. SCOTT'S PIONEER SALOON, where he is prepared to furnish everything usually found in a first-class

CHOP HOUSE.

Turkies, Chickens, Eggs, Polonais Sausages, and a choice assortment of Cakes, always on hand.

MIKE GOLDMAN.
New Westminster, Nov. 27, 1861. d19 tf

FOR SALE.

FOUR MILCH GOATS, one very fine BILLY GOAT, and four YOUNG GOATS. Apply at Maryfield Farm. Work will be accepted instead of a money payment.

December 15th, 1861. d19

New Advertisements.

Public Notice.

TENDERS are invited by His Excellency the Governor for the construction of a BRIDGE for the heaviest Wagon Traffic over the Fraser River, near Lillooet.

The Bridge to have not less than a clear available width of 18 feet between the hand-rails, or of 20 feet if formed in two parallel roadways.

The selection of the exact site for the Bridge is left to the party tendering, but is limited in position from the Southern part of the town of Lillooet itself to a short distance above the Rock in the river, which is about a mile above the town.

Parties tendering are to forward Designs of the Bridge they propose to construct, with the necessary report and specification in full, also Plans showing the approaches, and a Section of the River at the place where they offer to construct it, showing the highest flood lines.

The Designs are to be drawn to a scale of not less than ten feet to the inch for the Plan, Sections, &c., of the complete Bridge and Approaches, and of not less than four feet to the inch for all details of construction.

All Plans are to have the dimensions figured on them, and the drawings of the details are to be very complete in this respect.

The Gradients of the Approaches should not be less than one in thirty, and must be made to ascend towards the Bridge for a distance of 50 feet measured from it, and the length of the Approaches which are to be included in the work and in the tender for the Bridge, are to be 200 yards in length.

The remuneration will be a Charter granting the privilege of Tolls for a certain period of years, the amount of Toll and period to be named in each Tender.

In stating the amount of Toll the Ton is to be calculated at two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, or forty cubic feet measurement.

The power of exacting Toll will not take effect until the Bridge shall have been completed, accepted by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, or his agent, and the Charter signed.

At the expiration of the period of the Charter, all right to, or interest in the whole of the work, will be resigned in favor of the Government of British Columbia.

Any further information that may be required, will be given at this office.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any offer, but in considering the Tenders, the Government will be guided by the lowness of the Tolls, shortest period of Charter, and character of design as to its fitness for the locality, together with the principles of construction and strength, and correctness of detail.

Tenders to be sent in to the office of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works by the 3d of February, 1862, marked "Tender for Lillooet Bridge."

The work to be completed by the 30th June, 1862.

TENDERS precisely as above are requested for a Bridge across the Fraser, the site of which has been fixed about three-fourths of a mile below Chapman's Bar.

By order of His Excellency the Governor,
R. C. MOODY, Col. R. E.,
C. C. L. & W.
Lands and Works Department, New Westminster,
18th December, 1861.

New Boot and Shoe Shop

MARY-STREET, OPPOSITE THE TREASURY,
☞ Boots and Shoes made and repaired.
W. WOODMAN.
New Westminster Feb. 1861. fy 12-1m.

COLONIAL HOTEL —AND— RESTAURANT,

COLUMBIA STREET,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.
Private Dining Rooms on reasonable terms.
ap11 F. GRELLEY.

Dentistry! Dentistry!!

TEETH EXTRACTED,
" filled with Gold,
" " " Howard's Enamel,
" " " Cement,
" " " Silver,
" Cleaned without destroying the Enamel.
Tooth-ache permanently cured, by
B. F. MOSES,
Chemist and Apothecary,
Columbia street, New Westminster, B. C. n7 tf

BONDED WAREHOUSE.

500 Tons Storage.

THE NEW FIRE-PROOF BRICK WAREHOUSE, in Lytton Square, New Westminster, has been declared by the Government to be a Bonded Warehouse on and after this date.

Merchants and Shippers to British Columbia, who wish to store merchandise in bond or duty free, are notified that 500 tons can be stored in the New Brick Warehouse.

Storage, $1 per ton per month; Wharfage, 25 cents per ton.

HARRIS & CO.
New Westminster, October 28, 1861. n7 6m

CIGAR AND FRUIT STORE.

EDWARD LAZARUS

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has opened the above store at the old stand, and that he is constantly in receipt of an assortment of

OREGON FRUITS,
Confections, Cigars, Tobaccoes, Pipes,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
Also an assortment of
Family Groceries.

N. B.—Cigars and Fruit can be sold at wholesale at low rates, having made arrangements to receive the same direct from first hands. oc3 3m

THOMAS STODARD,

House & Sign Painter, Paper-Hanger, &c.

SHOP ON MARY STREET, opposite the Treasury Buildings.
New Westminster, July 16, 1861. ju18

New Advertisements.

British Columbia.

PROCLAMATION.

No. 12, A. D. 1861.

By His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

WHEREAS, under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the 21st and 22d years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled an Act to provide for the "Government of British Columbia," and by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, I, JAMES DOUGLAS, have been appointed Governor of the said colony, and have been authorized by Proclamation under the Public Seal of the said Colony, to make laws, institutions and ordinances, for the peace, order and good government of the same:

And whereas it is expedient to raise by loan, secured on the General Revenue of the said Colony, funds for the construction and maintenance of Roads and other means of communication in the said Colony.

Now therefore, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and enact as follows:

Power to Governor to cause Debentures to be issued for the sum of £100,000.

I. It shall be lawful for the Governor, for the time being, of the said Colony, from time to time, or at any time to cause to be made out and issued, Debentures, secured upon the General Revenues of the said Colony, for such sum or sums of money, not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling in the whole, as may be required for the purpose of constructing and maintaining Roads and other communications with the interior of the said Colony.

Debentures to be divided into two classes and to bear interest at six per cent per annum. Interest payable half-yearly. Debentures redeemable in 20 years.

II. All Debentures made out and issued under this Act, shall be divided into two classes, and shall bear interest at the rate of Six Pounds Sterling per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, and shall be redeemable at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof.

1st Class Debentures for sums not less than £100 to be payable in London. 2nd Class for sums not under £10 to be payable in New Westminster.

III. Every Debenture of the first class shall be for any sum or sums, not less than One Hundred Pounds Sterling, which the said Governor shall determine, and which, together with the interest thereon, shall be payable in London only; and every Debenture of the second class, shall be for any sum or sums not less than Ten Pounds Sterling which the said Governor shall determine, and which, together with the interest thereon, shall be payable in New Westminster in the said Colony only.

The amount of 1st Class Debenture not to exceed £80,000, and of 2nd Class £20,000.

IV. The amount for which Debentures of the first class shall be made out and issued shall not exceed Eighty Thousand Pounds Sterling, and the amount for which Debentures of the second class shall be made out and issued shall not exceed Twenty Thousand Pounds Sterling.

Debentures to be deemed a primary charge on the Revenue. Saving existing rights.

V. All Debentures made out and issued under this Act shall be entered in a Register to be called the "Debenture Register," and kept by the Auditor of the said Colony, and shall be deemed a primary charge upon all the Revenues of the said Colony, from whatever source; and all interest thereon and the principal when due shall be paid by the Treasurer of the said Colony out of such Revenues, under Warrant to be issued by the said Governor in priority of all demands thereon, except the charge and expenses of the collection thereof, and the ordinary expenditure of the Government. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prejudice in any way, the claims, either for principal or interest, of the holders of Bonds which have been issued prior to the passing of this Act.

As to form, date, and numbering of Debentures.

VI. The said Debentures shall be in the form set forth in the Schedule to this Act, and shall bear date on the day of the issuing thereof. Those of the first class shall be marked conspicuously with the letter "A," and those of the second class with the letter "B," and the said classes shall be numbered arithmetically, each beginning with number one, and so proceeding in arithmetical progression ascending, wherein the common excess or difference shall be one.

Debentures transferable without Indorsement or Assignment.

VII. The said Debentures shall be made payable to the Bearers thereof, and shall pass by delivery only, and without any assignment or indorsement, and the bearer of every such Debenture shall have the same rights and remedies as if he were expressly named therein.

The Treasurer subject to direction may offer Debentures for sale at certain times.

VIII. The Treasurer may under such regulations, at such times, in such sums, on such conditions, and in such manner as the said Governor may direct, offer or cause to be offered for sale such Debentures.

Power of the Governor to appoint an Agent or Agents to negociate sale of 1st Class Debenture.

IX. It shall be lawful for the said Governor to authorize the whole or any portion of the monies to be raised by the sale of Debentures of the first class to be negociated or contracted for by the Agent General for Crown Colonies, or by such other Agent or Agents as may be appointed for that purpose by the said Governor.

All monies raised by this Act to be paid into "British Columbia Roads Loan Account."

X. All monies, raised under this Act, shall be paid to the Treasurer of British Columbia, and shall by him be placed to the credit of an account to be called the "British Columbia Roads Loan Account," to be applied to the purposes of constructing and maintaining roads and other communications with the interior of the said Colony, and no other; and shall be accounted for in the same manner as if they formed part of the current Revenue of the said Colony.

Power of the Governor to re-purchase Debentures.

XI. The said Governor may from time to time authorize the Treasurer to re-purchase the said Debentures to the amount of such monies as the said Governor may, by any Proclamation hereafter to be issued and passed by him, or out of the current Revenue of the Colony appropriate for that purpose; and all Debentures so purchased shall be forthwith cancelled and shall not be resold under any circumstances whatever.

Forgery.

XII. Any person who shall forge or alter, or shall offer, utter, or dispose of, or put off, knowing the same to be forged or altered, any Debenture made out and issued under this Act, shall be guilty of felony, and, being thereof convicted, shall be imprisoned for any period not exceeding three years with or without hard labor at the discretion of the Judge before whom any such person shall be tried and convicted.

New Advertisements.

Short Title.

XIII. This Act may be cited as "The British Columbia Roads Loan Act, 1861."

Issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony at Victoria, Vancouver Island, this 14th day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-one, and in the Twenty-fifth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, by me,

(L. S.)

JAMES DOUGLAS.

By His Excellency's command,

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SCHEDULE.

CLASS A. or B. (as the case may be.)

No.

BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT DEBENTUBE ROADS LOAN.

TRANSFERABLE BY DELIVERY.

Under the authority of "The British Columbia Roads Loan Act, 1861," this Debenture entitles the Bearer to Pounds Sterling, on the day of One Thousand Eight Hundred and , which, with interest thereon at the rate of Six Pounds Sterling per centum per annum, is hereby secured upon the General Revenue of the Colony of British Columbia, such interest being payable half yearly on the day of and the day of in every year, at

Dated the day of 186 .

TREASURER.

Entered at the Audit Office in the Debenture Register this day of 186 .

Government Assay Office,

NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

April 4th, 1861.

ASSAYS OF GOLD BULLION are made on the following terms, and under the following conditions:—

1. A receipt will be given to the Depositor for the exact gross weight of his deposit.

2. The resulting ingot will be delivered to any party returning the aforesaid receipt, whether the Depositor or any one else, and the party returning the receipt will be required to cancel it by his signature at the time of receiving the ingot.

3. Each ingot will be stamped with its *number*, corresponding to its number in the official records, with its *weight*, in ounces and decimals of ounces, its *fineness* in thousandths, and its *value* in dollars and cents: also with a Government cipher, a crown encircled by the words, "BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT ASSAY" thus:

BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT ASSAY

and the clip corner will be protected by a small crown impressed on the face of it.

4. With each ingot will be given a certificate, signed by a Government officer, of the weight of the deposit before melting; its weight after; the fineness; the charge for assaying; and the value in dollars and cents.

5. For all bars not exceeding 50 ounces in weight, a charge of seven shillings and six pence (7s. 6d.) sterling will be made, and for every additional 10 ounces or fraction of same, one shilling and six pence (1s. 6d.).

All clips are retained in the Government Assay office; but on bars not exceeding 10 ounces in weight, allowance will be made off the assay charge, for the value of the clip.

N. B.—Bars assayed at this office, or DUST, may be exchanged for American coin, at the current market rates.

ASSAYS OF ORES are made at the charge of One Pound (£1.) for each specimen experimented upon.

FOR A COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF ANY MINERAL Two Pounds (£2.) is the charge.

W. DRISCOLL GOSSET.

P. S.—Useful geological specimens, whether metallic or not, if accompanied by a note of the locality where found, position with regard to other rocks, altitude, dip, &c., &c., will be thankfully received by me.

apr4 W. D. G.

BALLOU'S EXPRESS

FROM VICTORIA TO CAYOOSH

—AND—

RETURN, WEEKLY.

T. M. LOOP, . . . Messenger.

CONNECTING WITH

BRALY & CO.'S PONY EXPRESS,

—FOR—

Quesnelle River and Carriboo, and Return,

TWICE PER MONTH.

DAN BRALY, . . . Messenger.

THE above Expresses stop at every Mining camp and public place *en route*, taking charge of and delivering Freights of all kinds, Goods, Merchandize, Treasure, Packages, Letters, etc., attend to collections and commissions—the only direct Express to all points in British Columbia.

W. T. BALLOU,
Proprietor.

P. S.—Goods, to insure shipment, must be delivered to and receipted for by the Victoria Agent, and marked "quick" if dispatch is required, or "slow" if in no hurry. Charges according to time. je27.

MESSRS. W. S. KIRKLAND & CO.,
AGENTS,
7, King William Street, Strand,
LONDON, ENGLAND,

BEG to call the attention of readers of English newspapers in Vancouver Island, British Columbia, and California to the advantage of subscribing to the "Evening Mail" newspaper, which is a reprint published three times a week, of all the leading articles, essays, correspondents' letters, and news of "The Times" London newspaper, everything but the advertisements, and can be sent *post free* to all parts of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, and California, via the United States, for £1 1s per quarter, or £4 per annum, paid in advance; thus being "The Times" at HALF PRICE.

Subscriptions received at the office of the "British Columbian," New Westminster, British Columbia. m2-1y

New Advertisements.

THE BLESSING OF HEALTH
BY
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Why are Diseases so Fatal in Tropical Climates?

Merely because we prescribe for their effect, instead of their cause, and try to relieve symptoms instead of striking at their root. The action of these Pills is precisely the reverse. They expel from the secretive organs and the circulation the morbid matter which produces inflammation, pain, fever, debility, and physical decay; and the basis of disease being removed, its manifestations vanish. While ordinary remedies only afford a temporary respite to the sufferer, whereas these Pills annihilate the disorder.

Ill Health in Hot Countries.

Frequently arises from nervous disorders affecting the action of the heart and deranging the whole animal economy; these fine Pills will restore the nervous system however deranged, and bring back health and spirits when all other medicine has failed.

Bilious and Liver Complaints.

Frequently lead to the worst phases of human suffering, yet how many in the East and West Indies, and most of our Foreign Possessions, are thus afflicted, unknowing the means of cure placed within their grasp; such should take a few boxes of these Pills according to the directions given in the books, and their ailments will quickly leave them.

Dropsical Swellings and Turn of Life.

This is a most disastrous period in woman's history it destroys thousands, the whole of the gross humors collect together, and like a tide sweep away health and life itself, if not timely and powerfully checked. The most certain remedy for all these dangerous symptoms is Holloway's Pills. Armed with this great antidote, the fiery ordeal is passed through, and the sufferer is once more restored to the possession of unimpaired health. These Pills are equally efficacious in all female complaints, and obstructions at the dawn of womanhood.

Stomach and Liver Complaints.

These are complaints of the million, particularly to those in warm latitudes; few escape them; and, if neglected, they lead to innumerable dangerous maladies But why neglect them when Holloway's Pills will eradicate them as certainly as water extinguishes fire? They relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time. They are admitted by virtue of special decrees into the dominions of despotism, and thus have become a great household remedy.

Dysentery and Bowel Complaints.

These famous Pills should be taken once or twice a week by all classes in this part of the world, by which means, none need fear the attacks of these direful scourges.

A Word to Females.

The local debility and irregularities which are the special annoyance of the weaker sex, and which, when neglected, always shortens life, are relieved for the time being and prevented for the time to come, by a course of this mild but thorough alterative.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Stone and Gravel
Blotches on the skin	Female Irregularities	Liver Complaints
Bowel Complaints	Fevers of all kinds	Lumbago
Colics	Fits	Piles
Constipation of the Bowels	Gout	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Head-ache	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Indigestion	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Inflammation	Secondary Sympt
Dysentery	Tumours	Tic Douloureux
Venereal Affections	Worms of all kinds	Ulcers
		Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

CURTIS & MOORE, Agents, Yates st., Victoria.

Important to Printers and Publishers!

CONNER & SONS' UNITED STATES TYPE FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned, Agents for the above well known Type Foundry, are now prepared to furnish the trade with any article necessary for a complete News or Job Office, giving a better article for less money than others are enabled to do. Our assortment is now very extensive, to which additions are made on the arrival of every steamer, and our endeavor will be, as heretofore, to extend every accomodation to the craft.

The reputation of the Foundry which we represent, and especially the hard metal from which its type is cast, is sufficient assurance to the trade that any article we sell is perfect.

Body-type, from Pearl to Pica, in quantities to suit, at New York Prices. Our assortment of Job and Display Type is most extensive and beautiful, including at present some *fifteen hundred* styles. Also, "Sorts," of any font of Conner & Son's cast always furnished. Also, materials of every description from a Bodkin to a Mammoth Press, constantly for sale.

We are also the Agents for A. B. TAYLOR & Co.'s CYLINDER and WASHINGTON PRESSES, and keep in store an assortment of all sizes of WASHINGTON HAND PRESSES together with the new Vibrating Inker.

Also, GEO. P. GORDON'S FRANKLIN JOB PRESSES. Three sizes, viz: one eighth, one quarter, and one half medium. These Presses are acknowledged by Printers to be the *best* in use, and are rapidly gaining favor on the Pacific Coast.

Also, MAGIC CARD PRESSES, RUGGLES PRESSES, and NEWBURY'S MOUNTAIN JOBBER.

WOOD TYPE, a fine assortment, from five to ninety line Pica.

The undersigned would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of the craft, and would be pleased to show their stock, and give any information in regard to the same that may be asked.

WM. FAULKNER & SON,
[Up Stairs.] 526 Sansome St. San Francisco.

☞ Publishers of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement to the amount of Twenty Dollars, will be paid for the same in type, providing they purchase five times the amount in one bill.

N. B.—No publisher will insert it except in strict conformity with this order, and send a newspaper with the advertisement marked to our address.

ERNEST PEICHT.
BREWER,
COLUMBIA-STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.

PAINTER & CO.,

Practical Printers, and Dealers in

Type, Presses, Printing Materials,

Ink, Paper, Cards, &c.,

510 Clay Street, above Sansome,

San Francisco.

J. B. PAINTER
J. M. PAINTER
T. P. PAINTER
ap18 1y

☞ Offices fitted out with dispatch.

NEW TIN SHOP.

CHARLES CATO, worker in Tin, Copper, Zinc and Lead, has commenced business in Mr. Kennedy's building, on Columbia street, where he solicits a share of the public patronage. ap25

Government Advertisements.

British Columbia.

GOVERNMENT LOAN.

TREASURY, NEW WESTMINSTER,
December 2d, 1861.

1. It being intended (under the Proclamation dated November 14th, 1861, and styled "The British Columbia Roads Loan Act 1861,") to issue

250 of the 2d class	Debentures,	on	March 1st, 1862,
250	do.	do.	April 1st, 1862,
500	do.	do.	May 1st, 1862.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for any number of the above-mentioned Debentures.

2. Tenders must reach me at this office not later than the 15th of January, 1862.

3. Tenders are to state the number of Debentures required, and for which of the three dates above named, and the sum it is proposed to offer for each Ten Pounds Debenture.

4. Payment will have to be made at this Treasury punctually on the dates specified, and, if not in British Coin, in United States currency, at the Government rate of a Dollar to Four Shillings.

W. DRISCOLL GOSSET,
d5 Treasurer.

Public Notice.

PROPOSALS are invited by His Excellency the Governor for the construction of

Mule and Wagon Roads

to and through the Cariboo District, on or diverging from the existing communications connected with the Main Lines in the Colony, such Main Lines being the Fraser River Route, the Bonaparte River, and Green Lake Route, and that via Kamloops along the North River.

The Roads to be constructed at the cost of the person whose proposal is accepted according to Specifications, forms of which may now be had on application at this Office.

To any person opening and constructing the Road on an accepted Line agreeably to Specification, the Government are prepared to grant a CHARTER empowering him to levy a reasonable Toll on passengers, animals and goods, (with certain exceptions, vide Specification,) passing over the Road, over such period as the Charter may extend.

The power of exacting Toll will not take effect until the whole line of Road shall be open for traffic and the Charter signed.

The person whose proposal is accepted, will be required to keep the road in repair during the whole time over which his Charter may extend.

At the expiration of the Charter all right to or interest in the Road will be resigned in favor of the Government of British Columbia.

The relative merits of such offers which may be received will be estimated by a comparison of the rates of Toll, together with that of the period over which it is proposed that the Charter shall extend.

Any further information that may be required will be given at this Office.

Proposals will be received on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of 31st January next—to be addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and docketed "Proposal for construction of Mule Road (or Wagon Road, as the case may be,) from —— to ——

By order of His Excellency the Governor,

R. C. MOODY, Col. R. E.,
C. C. L and W.

Lands and Works Office,
New Westminster, 29th October, 1861.

N. B.—The date proposed for the completion of the work to be stated; and it should be borne in mind that the most consideration will be given to offers from those persons who are willing to engage themselves to carry out the work in the shortest possible time.

n7 3m R. C. M.

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